A

SYNOPSIS

On the Topic

"ETHNO MEDICINAL STUDIES OF GIRIDIH DIST. OF JHARKHAND"

Submitted for the enrolment as a Research Scholar for the degree of Doctor of philosophy in Science Botany in the University of Binod Bihari Mahto, Koyalanchal University, Dhanbad(Jharkhand)

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TITLE – ETHNOMEDICINAL STUDIES OF GIRIDIH DISTRICT OF JHARKHAND

1. INTRODUCTION-

The term 'ethno botany' was coined by US botanist John William Harshberger in 1895. Human civilization has used altered and nurtured biological resources to meet countless needs. The demand of ever expanding population is in conflict with nature and it's biological resources. It appears that as population goes on increasing, nature, pregnant with panacea for kinds of ailments for it's children goes on shrinking. In this context the exploration and preservation of mother nature's store of panaceas assume great importance. The growing recognition of the value of medicinal plants and the needs to preserve them in situ has been gaining popularity.

Rural people, especially the aboriginals and tribals of India have conserved not only their traditions but health as well. This is closely related to the herbal medicines used by these people which, in sharp contrast to the frequently used drugs and antibiotics of to-day, do not produce unnecessary side effects and after effects . The allopathic medicines are, not always available in far-flung nook of valleys and forests so costly that poor people are bound to prefer herbal medicines nuts and roots, that is jari buties.

Ethnomedicine is a study of comparision of the traditional medicine based on bioactive compounds in plants and practiced by various ethnic groups especially those with little access to western medecines, e.g indigenous peoples. Medicinal plants are considered as a rich resources of ingredients which can be used in drug development either pharmacopoeial , non-pharmacopeil or synthetic drug . We get lots of knowledge from ancient literature like Sanskrit , Rishi Muni's of medicinal science and now it has been an increasing demand to be in favour of India's rich indigenous system of medicine.

Undoubtedly, Jharkhand (the Chotanagpur) represents one of the greatest emporia of

wealth. Nearly, 80% of the population lives in rural area considerable portion of which is tribal. Tribals in modern period to continue to reside isolated in close association of forest . they are the real 'store-houses' of medico botanical information .

Giridih district is one of the twenty-four district of Jharkhand and one of the sixth district of Chotanagpur . The Parasnath hill in Giridih district is known for it's lush green cover , which include rare medicinal trees and herbal plants .

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2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

1. Gloriosa Superba -an Endangered plant spotted for the first time from forest of Topchanchi , Hazaribagh(Jharkhand)India
   -Hari Shankar and PK Mishra September 2011.
2. Study of Plant Biodiversity of Hazaribagh Dist. Jharkhand & Its Medicinal Use -Hari Shankar & Sanjay Singh Jan 2012.
3. Medicinal Plants in Wasteland areas of Bihar & Jharkhand -S.K.Tiwari & Pragya Sourabh Sep 2012.
4. Study of Aquatic Medicinal Plant of Hazaribagh District of Jharkhand –Lal Hari Shankar & Mishra P K 2012.
5. Medicinal plant in Jharkhand State: An Overview of Current Scenario –Iqbal Ansari, ,S.N.Sharma, M.Sundarajan, R.Kumar & B.K.Pandey-Dec. 2016.
6. Medicinal Plant in ex-situ conservation & its therapeutic in mine impacted lands of dry tropical forests of Jharkhand ,India-Raj S.Singh ,Iqbal Ansari,Ranjeet Kumar Singh ,S.K.Singh –Oct.2017.
7. Medicinal Plant of Jharkhand –Kumar Anand 2019.

3. OBJECTIVE

Collection and authentication of plants is done at the field level through the extensive survey .

Medicinal plants , also called medicinal herbs , have been discovered. Drug research makes use of ethnobotany to search for pharmacologically active substance in various fields. The allopathic medicine are costly and also not easily available for the poor ones. Also unnecessary side effects and after effect will be produced.

That's why we have to preserve our growing green natural and biological resources. Also we have to gain the proper and perfect knowledge of different plants and their parts.

Lastly the system needs much attention of the people and the government to how to increase the demand of medicinal science.

So, this Chotanagpur which is blessed with broad bands of best medicinal flora need to be studied and also be cultivated.

4. HYPOTHESIS

The majority of studies are descriptive and results are often used as a basis for applied research which aim to test hypothesis and search for bio-active plants medicines.

To prepare herbariums for these specimens for preservation.

To prepare a glossary of information gathered more appropriate and reliable.

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5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Interviews,Questioning,Data Collection,Tabulation,Analysis,Interpretation,Participatory Observation,Ethnographic Techniques,Inventories,Decision Tables and Patient Logs/Health Calendors Survey.

6. TOOLS TO BE USED IN COLLECTION OF DATA AND ANALYSIS

Research Tool- prim. And sec. data

Sampling Tool- Random Sampling or Probability Sampling

Statistical Tool-Measure of central tendency,percentage,co-relation,t-test,etc.

Macroscopic evaluation

Microscopic evaluation

Observation

7.SIGNIFICANCE

The knowledge of the development of ideas releated to the usage of medicinal plants with awareness has increased the ability of pharmacists and physicians to respond to the challenges that have emerged with the spreading of the professional services in facilitation of man's life.

8.FUTURE WORK

The future prospects of the proposed work would be to contribute to the collection authentication and preservation of various plants in aspects of medicinal value. After that my research will paved away for phytochemical studies and isolation of active principles. I may encounter some endangered species, then sent to NBPGR for conservation.

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